

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. MONROE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

HORD & METCALFE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

P. U. MAJOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

S. D. MORRIS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Purkins & Monroe, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN M. McCALLA, Attorney at Law and General Agent, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON, Are receiving their Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, in Great Variety and at VERY LOW RATES!

A. H. C. BROCKEN, 22 CHURCH STREET, New York, Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic Vials, Graduated Measurers, Nursing Bottles, etc.

NEW FIRM. KEENON & CRUTCHER, Having purchased the stock of ROOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Books & Stationery.

LANE & BODLEY, MANUFACTURERS OF Wood-Working Machinery, and CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, CINCINNATI, O.

LANE & BODLEY, SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel MACHINERY.

A. J. JAMES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

STOVES & TINWARE. F. C. SMITH, SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST. IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HAMILTON.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. Men-... CONTINUALLY ON HAND, a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES.

OFFICIAL.

Non-Residents' Lands for Forfeiture.

THE following lands were forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 19th day of February, 1859, for taxes, interest, and cost due, are paid on or before said day, viz: No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that... I, JOHN A. KING, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order that...

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OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

ON the 14th November, 1858, a negro man, calling himself NED, was committed to the Hancock County Jail, at Harrodsburg, Ky., as a runaway slave.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,

No. 470 MAIN STREET, Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse.

JOHN A. DICKINSON,

No. 79 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, Louisville, Ky.

U. B. EVARTS,

(Successor to Evans & Martin), 30 MAIN STREET, Between Second and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. TALBOT,

No. 66 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. B. SWAIN,

No. 1 Masonic Building, Louisville, Ky.

Peter & Buchanan,

(Successors to Mann & Buchanan), MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, AND—CUMMINGS' STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, No. 187, CORNER OF MAIN & FOURTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUNNS & CLARK'S

PIANOS TRIUMPHANT.

JOHN A. DICKINSON,

No. 79 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, Louisville, Ky.

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SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, No. 187, CORNER OF MAIN & FOURTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859!

FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful assortment at Eastern Prices.

JOHN A. DICKINSON,

No. 79 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, Louisville, Ky.

U. B. EVARTS,

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JESSY.

A TALE OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

The Thames, three centuries ago, had characteristics essentially different from those that distinguish it in the present day. Gone are the palaces and gardens which, from Whitehall to Westminster, adorned its banks; the stately canopied barge has given place to the smoky steamboat; the waterman's occupation, by the erection of so many bridges, has nearly vanished from the now impure, gaseous, and "tortured stream;" in a word, everything has succumbed to the march of triumphant utility.

Things were not always so. As still on the waters that wash the marble palaces of sea-ward Venice, music nightly sounds, and love breathes his sighs, so, in the good old times that shall never come again, did the gallant gliding over the unpolluted stream, woe his distress. Love assignments were made there. The high and the noble did not consider it derogatory to their dignity to touch the guitar; the woman's silver voice was heard, making a more smooth the unweaved and transparent bosom of "gentle Father Thames."

The moon shed a flood of light upon the simple bridge, which spanning the noble river, bore on its granite shoulders a hundred houses; long shadows were cast eastward; the tide rushing through the arches, created a murmurous sound; the Globe Theater, on its banks, where Shakespeare personated his own immortal creations, had closed its doors; when an individual, who had lately stood within the walls of that temple of Theopos, proceeded to the nearest stairs, and springing into his werry, cowed leisurely out to the stream.

The gallant whom we are about to describe, though on terms of familiar greeting with his kins, Raleigh, and the choice wife of the day, did not belong to the aristocratic class yet, on his person and bearing nature's nobility was stamped; that lofty forehead spoke of intellect and superiority; the eye, though subdued, and somewhat downcast, through the mind's abstraction, had that searching glance which can read men's souls; the brows were drawn from their natural arch almost to straight lines, and gave to his physiognomy an expression of earnestness, which, however, was redeemed by the humor that lurked around the thin-lipped, handsome mouth; the jetty beard was short and peaked; comical hat, with a single feather, adorned his head; his doublet was slashed, and of the finest broadcloth; his ruffles were of rich Flemish lace; and the hilt of his straight sword—a present from the Queen—was set with rubies. And this was the deer-stalker of Stratford-on-Avon—this was Shakespeare.

The great dramatist was now in the summer of his days, and if we may be allowed a metaphor, the aloof of his renown had begun to put forth those leaves, the beauty and richness of which have endured for three centuries. Genius, as regards its adoration of the sex, is sometimes content to feed on dreams of ideal beauty. But at this period of his life, the Bard of Avon, it would seem, was not satisfied with worshipping phantasy. Petrarch and his platonic afforded nothing suited to his temperament, and he yielded to the passions that will enthral ordinary men. Love had its object warm, breathing, living, had kindled its fire in his heart. Cold seemed the creations of his plastic fancy; this lovely incarnation of all his poetic dreamings—the sweet, peopled shrine of the immortal spirit; and to pour forth his love vows, and to press in his hand of his sweet Jessy, did Shakespeare, on the night in question, urge his werry down the Thames.

Jessy was the daughter of the despised people who regard Abraham as their great progenitor. Her father was an insurer and jeweler, and hung out his sign on the Old London Bridge. It was just about the third arch from the city side, where the Dutchman Morris had erected his water works, that old Manasse dwelt. There were but two things in the world dear unto him—his money and his daughter. From her extreme loveliness, Jessy had obtained the sobriquet of the "Beauty of London Bridge." Many of the illustrious nobles had sought her hand in marriage; but Jessy was deaf to each overture. Several Christians, also, offered to buy their titles and estates at her feet; but here Manasse eagerly refused, since, from principle, as well as indignation, he bitterly loathed the followers of a religion whom his nation stigmatizes as the false and base. Yes, the Jew would have acted, if possible a sterner part than a Virginian; he would have strangled his beloved and only child, ere he saw her polluted by an union with a Christian.

Shakespeare's werry glided on, and in a few minutes, having entered the deep shadow of the arch, he landed on the wide, projecting landing. Jessy's sleeping apartment was far above, but the girl, unknown to her father, had the key of a lower chamber which opened upon a small balcony; and thence let her slip down into the arms of the enamored poet. Shakespeare resigned his souls to his young attendant, who knew his duty too well to listen to the conversation of the lovers. The beautiful Jewess was wrapped in a velvet mantle, bordered with miniver. Her large, dark, passionate eyes were now raised to the heaven, spangled with stars, and now fixed in melting tenderness on him who sat by her side. And thus they glided on—soft light and love, murmuring waters around—conversing in tremulous whispers, and experiencing in these stolen moments of reciprocated affection, the bliss that man is capable of wringing from the floating hours of this fevered existence.

We shall not detail at length the conversation which passed between Shakespeare and Jessy. Thus nightly had they met, and breathed their vows of faith, and in each other's presence had forgotten the world and all its cold restrictions. Jessy only trembled that her father should discover her amour; for rarely a day passed without Manasse's bitterly reviling, and heaping curses on the Christians.

"If thou dost love me," said Shakespeare, pressing the maiden's hand, "thou wilt ever again enter the habitation of one who, harsh, arrogant, and cruel, is unworthy to call thee daughter. Jessy! dear one, I am, I am, true to thee; I will live with thee tonight; I will protect thee against a thousand fathers. This thou shalt be thy home; and, in return, thy love shall be my paradise."

"Not yet," said the girl timidly; "I will pay to him—I will strive to bend his will; and perhaps he will relent. Moreover, harsh though he be, I love my father, and would not desert him in his old years."

"Sweet one, distress not thyself—be true to thy vow—continue to love me, as I worship thee, and whatever betide, I shall be happy." The moon had nearly set, and a deep gloom was falling over the river. Jessy was anxious to return, and the werry shot back to the bridge. As they approached, Shakespeare perceived the figure of a man standing on the broad landing beneath the Jew's residence. "It is only a watchman, love; there, he is; he has sprung, I doubt not, into his werry." Jessy trembled, but the man had indeed disappeared around a buttress, giving them reason to believe that he was no other than the individual named. The beautiful Jewess was lifted by Shakespeare out of the werry; the starling was damped through the splashing of the rising tide, and he threw his sick doublet on the wood-work for the girl to step upon.

"Farewell, love, forget me not," whispered the poet of Avon, kissing Jessy's fair forehead; but at that instant Shakespeare started, for he felt his arm seized and compressed as a vice by a sinewy hand, while words like the following were hissed in his ear: "Christian dog! hell-hound! have I found thee?"

Shakespeare, by a violent effort, flung the human viper from him; and as the setting moon shed a glimmering ray through the granite arch, he recognized the father of his Jessy. His first impulse was to draw his sword, but he instantly placed a rein on his inclination. The Hebrew was so convulsed by the passions which raged within him, that for some minutes he was unable to address his trembling daughter, or her lover; the former, taking advantage of the silence of her father, fell on her knees before him, and beseeched him to restrain his anger. But the Jew waved his hand, while his fury at length burst forth in words: "Pegone! thou disgrace of thy tribe! thou approach to thy father, or I shall slay thee!"

The girl, shudderingly and overawed, crept to the little balcony, and in a few minutes disappeared. The Jew seemed suddenly to have become a resolution; his eyes, in the darkness of the night, burned like coals of fire; he muttered incoherent words, and snatching from his garb a long dagger, dashed forward, exclaiming: "Unbeliever! contemner of the law of Moses! oppressor of our race! it will be no crime to send thee now to that hell whither thou wouldst but go at last!"

The dagger grazed Shakespeare's breast, but the next moment he had snatched it from the infuriated Hebrew's hand. "Old man, I won't thy daughter honorably." "Son of Belial! even thy honorable love would be infamy! But my dagger is gone—can I have no revenge?"

With the quickness of thought he mounted to the balcony that projected over the starling, and drew the ladder by which he had ascended after him. Shakespeare, although he divined not what the Hebrew's motive might be, waited the result of his action with extreme anxiety. Presently he heard a faint cry like a supplication for mercy; then a shriek broke on the stillness of the night. The father and daughter appeared at the topmost window which overlooked the Thames; Jessy's sleeping-room was there, and it was fully apparent now what the incensed and maddened Jew meditated doing. Shakespeare shouted to him to desist, and began in frantic haste to climb to the balcony.

"Curses on thee, and thy paramour!" exclaimed the Hebrew, dragging forward his struggling child; "thou shalt not live to bring this disgrace on my name!"

It was over. The unnatural and atrocious deed had been committed. The Jew's flashing eyes marked his child sink into the rushing waters far beneath; a fiendish exultation lit up his countenance, and he smoothed his beard—and laughed. Shakespeare was thrilled with horror at what he witnessed; he plunged into the stream to the rescue of her, the beautiful, the guiltless one. He dived where she sank, but the tide was flowing so rapidly, that the current had carried her through the arch. She floated now at a distance—sank again—the agonized swimmer reached her at length, and succeeded in placing her in his boat.

"Jessy! my own Jessy?" cried Shakespeare, straining the beautiful girl to his heart, and printing kisses on her cold lips. Her dark eyes were closed, her fair arms dropped lifeless, and her long wet tresses enveloped her as with a veil. What to the lover now was vengeance on the destroyer?—he thought only of the destroyed. In desperation he conveyed her to the house of a medical man on the bank-side; but every effort to effect resuscitation proved abortive. The light of life was quenched; the late warm heart would thrub with passion no more and the sweet flower, which had bloomed on the arid soil of the desert, was plucked, by death, in the springtime of its brightness and fragrance.

The Bard of Avon knelt at the tomb of the once lovely Jessy. His poetic fancy heard her gentle voice in every passing wind; and the flowers that decked her turf seemed to breathe the perfume of her sigh. In after time, when grief for her whom he had loved softened into a hallowed worship, he enshrouded her memory in imperishable verse. Yes, the Jew of Old London Bridge—and let none harshly gainsay our assertion—is the sweet Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice"—and her diabolical father is the avaricious, unrelenting Shylock.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Pacific Railroad bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and the Senate has agreed to it. The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 37 nays.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The Pacific Railroad bill, under consideration, Mr. Douglas said his sentiments were against recommending the bill. It was now so late in the session that, although nearly all seemed to favor a road, there are no hopes of agreeing on any one route in that limited time. The bill was dead; let it be decently buried, at least for the present.

Mr. Gwin said he had, during the whole debate, watched his progress, replying where necessary, and stating his position on the bill. When, however, he made allusion to Mr. Seward's recent proposition that the refusal to build the road perhaps involved ultimately a separation of the United States from those of the Pacific, with the city of Mexico for the capital of the latter, Mr. Gwin seemingly giving assent to the suggestion, and indicating that the continuance of the condition of the treasury would hasten the possibility, which, after all, was a mere question of time.

The bill was then put on its final passage. Mr. Broderick, of Cal., saying ironically that, as his name would be called before that of his colleague, he was desirous of knowing whether Mr. Gwin approved of the bill as it stood, so that he (Mr. Broderick) might vote against it.

Mr. Gwin replied that his colleague could not leave his statements until his name was called.

Mr. Broderick—Then I shall reverse my vote. (Laughter.) He afterward voted with Mr. Gwin.

Mr. Seward, landing, said that, as he had followed the lead of both California Senators, he could not now tell which to follow. However, as second in command, and as he had always voted for every measure which appeared to offer the best chance for a road to the Pacific, and as this was the best, in fact the only one left, he would vote for it too.

The bill was read three times and finally passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlow, Hendon, Johnson, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Seward, Sherman, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Cleggman, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, King, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Seward, Sherman, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—29.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Cleggman, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, King, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Seward, Sherman, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—29.

Mr. Bell then moved that the name of the bill be altered to read: "A bill to authorize and invite proposals for the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, on three separate routes," which was agreed to.

The following are the provisions of the bill, which is the same as recently proposed by Mr. Bell, viz: That advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State, and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for three routes, the sum of \$3,000,000 to be appropriated to pay expenses.

Mr. Gwin moved that, as the Senate had succeeded in consummating the greatest farce ever accomplished by any legislative assembly, it do now adjourn.

Mr. Bell said Mr. Gwin to order, but evident without changing his opinion. The Senate adjourned at a late hour.

Mr. Stuart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices, making radical changes in the existing law.

House.—The Consular and Diplomatic bill was referred—yeas 88, nays 99.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., wished to know the objections which the gentleman have to the bill. If they desire to strike out the appropriation for foreign ministers, let this fact be distinctly stated, so it might be known what shape the bill should assume, as it was, they were going in the dark.

Some bills, he said, to be passed, and they should, therefore, make provision for the foreign missions and consular service.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said Mr. Letcher had appealed to his side of the house as the opposition party, asked who has the power here and are responsible for carrying out the President's recommendations.

Mr. Letcher said it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell who has the power here. As far as Congress and other questions are concerned, he had ascertained that there was not an Administration majority—he did not know how the majority was made up. The session was drawing to a close; we must now pass bills necessary to keep the Government in operation or he called together in extra session.

Mr. Nichols said it seemed to be the sense of the gentleman on the Republican side that, if they were allowed to vote on certain amendments, such as striking out the mission to Paris, the bill could be saved.

Mr. Letcher replied that he could not give them such an opportunity; he had understood the speaker to say that at the propositions in connection with the bill were presented in the only shape in which the bill could be voted on. If there was more consent to the Republican side, they could arrive at a sensible conclusion.

Mr. Nichols said that was the very point.

Mr. Letcher asked Mr. Jones, of Tenn., who had voted against the bill, how many missions they wanted stricken out?

Mr. Jones replied: Persia and Japan.

Mr. Giddings said that this was an appropriation bill, and that his vote would depend on Mr. Letcher's action on the Senate side.

Mr. Giddings repeated his previous remarks.

Mr. Letcher took no step in that direction.

(Laughter.) As far as Congress and other questions are concerned, he had ascertained that there was not an Administration majority—he did not know how the majority was made up. The session was drawing to a close; we must now pass bills necessary to keep the Government in operation or he called together in extra session.

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Without further action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1850.—SENATE.—Mr. Gwin, of Cal., rising to a privilege question, said that he ought not yesterday to have expressed the opinion that the legislation, in relation to the Pacific Railroad bill, was a farce, for which he was then called to order by Mr. Bell, whose remarks he had misapprehended, and been betrayed into an asperity for which the floor of the Senate was not the proper theater. He now gave notice of his intention to offer a motion for the reconsideration of the subject, which he hoped to revise with such modification as would meet the views of all the friends of this measure.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented the credentials of Mr. Brigham, elected as Senator from the State of Michigan, to succeed Mr. Stuart, for the term commencing on the 1st of March next.

Mr. Douglas, in presenting a petition for the reconsideration of the subject, which he hoped to revise with such modification as would meet the views of all the friends of this measure.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., presented a petition from citizens of New York, setting forth that New York and Brooklyn are destitute of defense against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of necessary works.

Some few private bills were passed.

Mr. Foot, of Vt., called up the resolution relative to Commodore Paddock and the neutrality laws, in order to obtain the floor for tomorrow.

House.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., introduced a bill for the establishment of the territorial governments of Arizona, Dakota, and Jefferson.

Mr. Groves, of Pa., gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up, he would offer an amendment, which was read, setting forth that:

Whereas, the territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is part, was, at the time of the purchase, free, by law, from African slavery, and no slavery has been since established there; and therefore, that nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said territory as acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Morse, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadron, and those given by the British government to their naval forces on the same coast also, for information of the number of slaves and suspected slaves captured, and other matters pertaining thereto, since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the consular and diplomatic bill was yesterday defeated. The question on its passage being again taken, it was passed; yeas 111, nays 85.

Various reports of a private nature were made from standing committees.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the officers and men commanded by Captains Watts and Small, encamped at Fort Washington, Ohio, but not actually received into service, for their services during the Mexican war.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, wished to know whether the company from Dayton, commanded by Capt. Stout, was not precisely in the same condition as the Xenia and Piquette companies? If so, he wanted that company included.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—The session to-day was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Previously, however—

Mr. Gwin, of California, made a motion to reconsider the Pacific Railroad bill, and predicted that it would be successful, stating that his object was to make the estimates, to be advertised for, more specific, to prevent bids by men of straw, and to include in the invitations for estimates, proposals for a branch road to Oregon.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., said a few words to show that the bill as passed is adequate as it stands.

Mr. Day, of Miss., spoke in support of Mr. Gwin's views.

Mr. Stuart, of Mich., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but the hour of one arriving, the vote thereon is postponed until Monday.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the local bills relative to Washington city.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering private bills.

A message from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War recommending the repayment to Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, seven thousand dollars advanced by him to Governor Stevens, for the purchase of munitions, subsistence, and stores, during the Indian war in Washington Territory, was received.

Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions. Objections were made.

Mr. Palmer asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to revise the tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government economically administered, discriminating in favor of American products, and substituting specific for ad valorem duties. Objections from the Democratic side. Adjourned.

MELANCHOLY STRIDE.—Yesterday noon, James M. Arnold, lately of Superior, Wis., and formerly of Paris, Ky., where he was well known and where he lived a considerable number of years in opulence, was found dead in the front room of the second-story of his dwelling by his family, who were summoned to it by two reports from a pistol and the fall of some heavy body. He was found lying on his back, with a bullet hole in the forehead, and the pistol, a revolver, firmly grasped in his hand. Upon the mantle was his watch, and upon a table, placed between the front windows, some money and a number of letters addressed to different individuals, among others to Dr. J. C. Blackburn, of Covington, (who married his sister), to J. W. Finimel, to his wife, and others.

The deceased had come home some fifteen or twenty minutes previous and passing through the room where his family was, had in a rather lively, hurried way told them he would go upstairs and write some notes, and then come down to dinner, and that he did not wish to be disturbed. His wife restrained the children from accompanying him. Only some fifteen minutes elapsed when the report of a pistol was heard. The family at once hurried to the door and found the body of the deceased lying on the floor, and found it difficult to tear her from the dear remains, fast becoming cold.

Decayed had opened a coal yard in Covington. The cause of his taking his life is perhaps best explained by his letter to Dr. Blackburn, of which we give a copy, premising, however, that he had been suffering greatly lately from dyspepsia, which had had the effect to make his spirits very unequal, as will be easily understood when we state that he had been previously to his death he had some company at his house, when he was particularly cheerful.

"Dr. J. C. Blackburn—Honored, Beloved Sir: I regard you as the noblest and best of men, and humbly ask your blessing and forgiveness. Oh, grant it! I should have parted with life itself for you, as I do now for my little ones.

I cannot see a hope of supporting my beloved family, and therefore life is uncheerful to me. I am, my benefactor and friend. Oh, I love you and dear Aunt Ellen, and all your dear family. Then do not blame too harshly. Be still their father's benefactor and friend, and do not blame too harshly. Farewell. J. M. ARNOLD.

"Love to dear cousin Prue. I ask her forgiveness. The deceased left a family of eight children, six of whom are living at home, in Covington, on Third street, between Madison and Russell streets. Ctn. Enq. 30th

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—William H. Prescott, the historian, died yesterday very suddenly from paralysis. He had been enjoying his usual health up to the moment of his death.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of the State Colonization Society was held in the Presbyterian church, in Frankfort, on Tuesday night, the 25th of January, 1850.

John B. Morrow, President, presided. Rev. Mr. Cowan opened the meeting with prayer.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read and ordered to be printed, and circulated.

A Board of officers for the ensuing year was then elected, as follows: PRESIDENT.

Hon. BEN. MONROE. VICE PRESIDENTS.

John G. Holloway, of Henderson county. Matthew Mayes, of Trigg county. James F. Buckner, of Christian county. E. M. Bicknell, of Todd county.

Edward Ramsey, of Mendenhall county. Geo. W. Norton, of Logan county. Jonathan Nelson, of Warren county. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Boyle county.

Rev. R. T. Dillard, D. D., of Fayette county. William F. Evans, of Warren county. John Barrett, of Green county. J. T. Byrnes, of Boyle county.

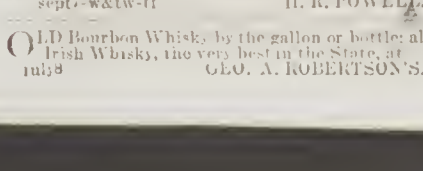
P. R. Davis, of Mercer county. Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county. Squire Turner, of Madison county. R. S. Taylor, of Clarke county.

H. C. Graves, of Scott county. George B. Kinkaid, of Fayette county. William S. Buford, of Woodford county. Tucker Woodson, of Jessamine county.

Rev. L. L. Platter, of Woodford county. Paul L. Hooker, of Washington county. W. H. Wadsworth, of Mason county. A. W. Hines, of Nelson county.

James M. Preston, of Kenton county. William F. Breckinridge, of Jefferson county. Rev. Bishop B. B. Smith, of Jefferson county. R. Harlan, of Shelby county.

Rev. Bishop H. B. Kavanaugh, of Woodford county. Richard Apperson, of Montgomery county. James Weir, of Davies county. James Caldwell



Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute,
Franklin Springs, Kentucky," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.

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